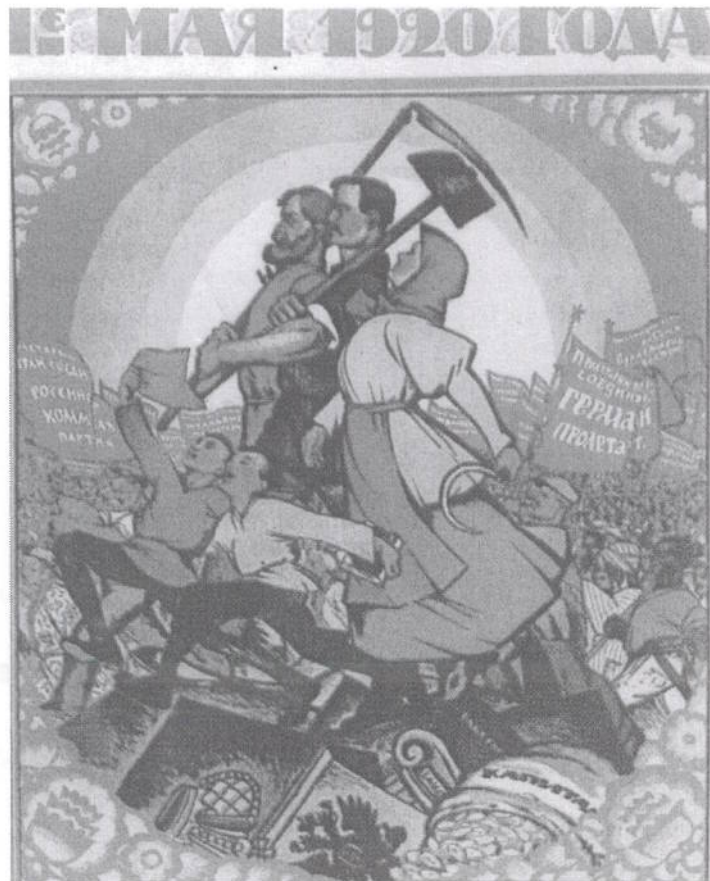


Russian



Revolution

7

Consolidating control

I said to him: "Vladimir Ilyich, if you come to power, you'll start hanging the Mensheviks the very next day." And he glanced at me and said: "It will be after we've hanged the last Socialist-Revolutionary that the first Menshevik will get hanged." Then he frowned and gave a laugh.

Terror

- The Bolsheviks were able to claim at the beginning of 1918 that the revolution, their revolution, had succeeded
- The opposition was in complete disarray
- The political and moral advantages that had been gained after February 1917 had been completely wasted and lost
- The Provisional Government which offered so much promise when it was formed was reviled and irrelevant
- The revolution was hijacked by the Bolsheviks
- From the beginning they used terror to achieve their goals
- Terror was an essential element in the process of achieving control and then maintaining it
- From the moment Lenin formed the Bolsheviks, he spoke of the need for revolutionary terror
- In his essay "Lessons of the Commune", written in 1908, he wrote that the 1905 Revolution's main mistake was that *"it should have exterminated its enemies"*
- He continually refers to insect pests *"... scoundrel fleas, bedbugs - the rich, and so on"* that need to be exterminated
- Trotsky reports Lenin's reaction to the abolition of the death penalty at the front - *"Nonsense, how can you make a revolution without executions"*
- Trotsky was to say at the beginning of December 1917, *"There is nothing immoral in the proletariat finishing off the dying class. This is its right"*
- In his pamphlet "How to Organize Competition", written in December 1917, Lenin demanded : *"war to the death against the rich, the idlers and the parasites"*
- He had at one stage described the proletarian state as a *"system of organized violence"*
- Terror was to become a main policy and intrinsic feature of the Bolshevik regime, and the Cheka was to be the chief institution to carry it out
- Besides executions, an all pervasive atmosphere of repression was created
- The first step taken by the Bolsheviks was to destroy the Tsarist legal system of processes and restraints and replace it with a *"revolutionary conscience"*

People's Courts

- Lenin issued a decree on 22 November, 1917 which abolished Russia's entire legal system
- People's Courts were set up in March 1918 by the Bolsheviks to hand out *"revolutionary justice"*
- These courts were to deal with crimes between citizens - murder, theft, assault and so forth
- Twelve judges, none of whom had any formal legal training, were elected - they were to be guided by their *"revolutionary conscience"*

- Half the judges had not been educated beyond primary school level
- There were no set legal procedures, no rules of evidence, and convictions were usually a result of denunciations
- Lenin had insisted that the legal system should be used as a weapon against the bourgeoisie
- One Cheka official gave the instructions: *"not to look for evidence as proof . . . ask what class he belongs to . . . that must determine the fate of the accused"*

Revolutionary Tribunals

- A new type of court was also established by the decree of 22 November - Revolutionary Tribunals
- These were to deal with persons charged with "counter-revolutionary crimes"
- These tribunals were run by "randomly selected" people to deal with the "random" enemies of the Revolution
- In June 1918, these Revolutionary Tribunes were empowered to issue the death sentence
- The first important victim of this system was the commander of the Baltic Fleet, Admiral Shchastnyi, who was *" . . condemned not 'to death', but 'to be shot' "*
- The Revolutionary Tribunals worked too slowly for Lenin - by the end of 1918, 4 483 had been tried and only 14 executed
- He increasingly turned to the Cheka - which had no restraints on whom and how it could kill

The Cheka

- The Cheka (or All-Russian Extraordinary Commission for Struggle against Counter-Revolution and Sabotage) was established in December 1917
- It was modelled on the Tsarist security police force, the Okhrana, which worked outside the law and would one day be the KGB
- Its main function was to deal with "enemies of the Revolution", but it also dealt with ordinary criminal cases
- The man put in control of it, Felix Dzerzhinsky, commented when referring to the defence of the revolution *" It is war now - face to face, a fight to the finish. Life or death!"*
- At the end of February 1918, a decree "The Socialist Fatherland in Danger" gave the Cheka authority to "shoot on the spot" those who were considered to be counter-revolutionaries and enemies of the state
- The Cheka set up armed forces and by the end of April 1918 had companies of infantry and artillery
- It was a state within a state
- It was the main instrument of terror employed by Lenin and it enabled him to distance himself in public from the institutions of terror
- Almost every aspect of Soviet life was to be covered by the scrutiny of the Cheka

There is nothing so frightening as my name

- Felix Dzerzhinsky made this claim to his sister in 1919
- He was first exiled in 1898 for political radicalism but escaped in August 1899
- This was to become the pattern of Dzerzhinsky's life over the next two decades – exile and escape leading to ever increasing political radicalism
- By the end of 1917, he had become an indispensable instrument of the Bolshevik struggle for control
- The Cheka, which Dzerzhinsky headed, soon spread its influence throughout those areas controlled by the Bolsheviks

- It took over the responsibility for counter-espionage, control of the armed forces and even the administration of the railways
- It intercepted mail and telegrams and neutralized opposition political parties
- Within two years it had 20 000 members
- Dzerzhinsky was slowly building his power base even though he was not, at this time, part of the Politburo, the committee of the most powerful Bolsheviks who made all of the most important decisions
- Lenin dismissed him as "a mere organizer"
- Dzerzhinsky, however, surrounded himself with a group of loyal and usually brutal supporters and unleashed a reign of terror more ferocious than had ever been experienced in Russia before
- One of Dzerzhinsky's henchmen was Mārtiņš Lācis, the Cheka's chief publicist, who summed up its role:

The Cheka is not just an investigative organ: it is the battle organ of the party of the future . . . It annihilates without trial or it isolates from society by imprisoning in concentration camps, its word is law"

Concentration Camps

- The overcrowded and chaotic prison system proved to be too inadequate to deal with the large numbers of prisoners who were being rounded up by the Cheka
- Thousands were executed and their belongings confiscated and recycled
- Even Lenin wore the suit and boots of one of the Cheka's victims
- The first Soviet concentration camps were established by Trotsky in the summer of 1918
- His solution to the problem of a group of troublesome Czech prisoners of war was to place them in a concentration camp
- In early August, Lenin referred to the use of concentration camps for those involved in an anti-Bolshevik uprising at Penza
- By the end of 1919 there were 21 registered camps - a year later there were 107
- Dzerzhinsky, in a speech made in February 1919, proposed that the camps be used for the ideological re-education of the bourgeoisie

Fanny Kaplan

- On 30 August 1918, news reached Moscow that the head of the Petrograd Cheka, Uritsky, had been killed by an SR assassin, the young poet Leonid Kannegiser
- Lenin went that afternoon to the Mikhelson Factory in Moscow to address the workers
- As he left the factory he was shot three times by Fanny Kaplan, an SR activist
- She later claimed that Lenin had betrayed the revolution
- The Left-SRs had long been opponents of the Bolsheviks and especially its peace treaty with Germany, the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
- Their other major criticism was the anti-peasant policies of the Bolsheviks
- Kaplan's attempted assassination of Lenin became a major turning point of the terror
- Paranoia surged through the Bolsheviks who became convinced that they were now threatened by an organised wave of terrorism
- Lenin's recovery was accompanied by the creation of a personality cult, the "cult of genius", that promoted with religious fervour, Lenin as the saviour, a messiah, of Russia
- It was the attempt on Lenin's life and the murder of Uritsky that unleashed the Red Terror

The Bolshevik reaction

- Mass reprisals were called for in the Bolshevik press
- Kaplan's attempted assassination of Lenin was hailed as an attack on the working class
- A civil war had to be waged
- A vendetta of revenge was unleashed - *"let there be floods of blood of the bourgeoisie - more blood, as much as possible"*
- Trotsky once commented: *"We must put an end once and for all to the papist-Quaker babble about the sanctity of human life"*
- Peters, Dzerzhinsky's deputy, announced that the *"hydra of counter-revolution"* had to be crushed by a campaign of terror
- Torture and execution were carried out on a vast scale

The Red Terror

- In a memorandum written on the 3 or 4 September 1918 to Nikolai Krestinsky, the secretary of the Central Committee of the Bolshevik party, Lenin stated:
*"I propose to form a commission immediately . . . to work out emergency measures . . . It is necessary secretly - and **urgently** - to prepare the terror"*
- The Bolsheviks used terror from the very start - it became more intense as they became more unpopular
- In July 1918 alone, the Cheka carried out 1 115 executions
- The Royal family and their relatives were executed
- Terror was spread to the countryside with the declaration of war on Russia's villages
- Lenin called for the killing of kulaks or richer peasants
- There was a deliberate policy of brutalisation of Soviet citizens
- The Red Terror was officially inaugurated by two decrees issued on 5 and 6 September 1918
- The first, "The Order Concerning Hostages", concerned the taking of hostages who would be executed as an act of reprisal
- The second was a "Resolution" approved on September 5 to intensify the policy of terror
- "Class enemies" were to be interned in concentration camps and others involved in "seditious activities" were to be immediately executed
- By the end of September, the Cheka was publishing the *Cheka Weekly* which regularly printed summaries of executions by provinces
- Zinoviev said within weeks of the beginning of the Red Terror that *"We must carry along with us 90 million out of the 100 million of Soviet Russia's inhabitants. As for the rest . . . They must be annihilated"*
- N. V. Krylenko, who served as a Bolshevik Commissar of Justice commented: *"We must execute not only the guilty. Execution of the innocent will impress the masses even more"*
- Thousands were systematically executed in locations specially used for that purpose - such as Petrovskii Park in Moscow
- The reluctant were dragged to the site
- Many were shot for no apparent reason - interestingly, few resisted - they accepted the inevitable
- The totalitarian state was born

The Civil War

- The Civil War, which lasted 3 years from the winter of 1917-18 to 1920, was an appalling event for Russia
- In the first months the most serious enemy for the Bolsheviks was the German Army until the Treaty of Brest Litovsk was signed on 3 March 1918
- The Bolsheviks had also a number of enemies lined up against them
- Many army officers and troops turned against them
- The Bolsheviks had also declared that subject peoples had the right to secede and separatist movements flourished in Finland, the Baltic, the Caucasus and the Ukraine
- After the closure of the Constituent Assembly many left-wing supporters joined the anti-Bolshevik cause
- This volatile situation was made worse by the intervention of foreign troops
- The British landed at Murmansk in March 1918
- British and Japanese troops landed in Vladivostok in April 1918
- In the second half of 1918 Italian, French and United States' troops were in the far East; British and French in the Caucasus and the Black Sea; Germany occupied much of western Russia and the Ukraine
- In the Civil War millions died in combat, or from hunger, cold and disease
- Famine struck when the fighting stopped and millions more perished
- The Civil War had many facets - war between the "Reds" and the "Whites"; war between the "proletariat" and the "bourgeoisie"; a "class war"
- The war was fought on 3 main fronts - the southern, eastern and north-western

The First Phase

- This lasted from the winter 1917 - 18 to the Autumn of 1918
- It began with the formation of the Volunteer Army under the command of generals Alekseev and Kornilov in the Don Cossack region
- The death of Kornilov in April 1918 was a severe blow
- Some 6 months later an Eastern front was formed as a result of the revolt of the Czech Legion and 2 anti-Bolshevik governments were formed
- Foreign troops (the Czech Legion on the anti-Bolshevik side and the Latvian forces on the Bolshevik side) played a significant role
- The Red Army was formed by Trotsky in the Autumn of 1918

The Second Phase

- This was the decisive phase of the Civil War that lasted from March to November 1919
- The "White" armies, led by Admiral Kolchak and General Denikin, advanced towards Moscow from the south
- From the northwest, General Iudenich reached the suburbs of Petrograd
- The Red armies managed to turn the tide with the defeat of Kolchak and Denikin on 14 - 15 November 1919

The Last Phase

- The resistance of White armies continued under the command of Baron Wrangel in the Crimea
- They were routed by the Red armies and the survivors were evacuated by the British and French in November 1920

War Communism

- Lenin outlined in the article *"The Immediate Task of the Soviet Government"* in March 1918 the important features of the program that became known as "war communism" - exploiters must be destroyed and the production and distribution of goods must be controlled
- The term "war communism" was first used in 1921 when it was used to explain or justify the policies that had been used and were about to be abandoned in favour of the New Economic Policy
- Lenin claimed that *"War Communism was imposed by war and ruin. . . . It was a temporary measure"*
- This was not entirely true since they were policies that were imposed in order to transform Russia into a communist state
- They were also, in effect, a process of war on the Russian people
- Lenin emphasized the importance of terror:

"Cannot a further 20 thousand or so Petrograd workers be mobilised, plus 10 thousand or so of the bourgeoisie, machine-guns be posted to the rear of them, a few hundred shot and a real mass assault. . . assured?"

"Under the guise of 'greens' (supporters during the Civil War) we shall go forward . . . and hang kulaks, priests and landowners. Bounty: 100 000 roubles for every man hanged"

"Right now . . . when people are being eaten in famine-stricken areas, we can carry out the expropriation of Church valuables with the most furious and ruthless energy . . . We must crush their resistance with such cruelty that they will not forget it for decades"

- They were measures designed to further destroy opposition to the Bolshevik regime as well as to enable the regime to control the economy
- A program of nationalizations was introduced in industry of all but the smallest enterprises
- Agriculture was a temporary exception in this program
- Transport was nationalized
- Retail and wholesale trade was nationalized and replaced by a government controlled distribution system
- Private trade was therefore banned
- Money was eliminated as a means of exchange and replaced by a system of state-regulated barter
- A single plan was imposed on the entire economy
- A compulsory labour service was created for all male adults - women, children and the elderly were also recruited
- Decrees issued in May and June 1918 imposed grain requisitioning
- Since the tax system had collapsed Lenin's government resorted to printing money - "Krenkis" - which had an inflationary effect
- In May 1919, the People's Bank was authorized to print as much money as it wanted
- In 1919, the amount of money in circulation quadrupled - from 61.3 billion to 225 billion
- By 1920, it had increased to 1.2 trillion, and by mid-1921 to 2.3 trillion
- In other words, money had become worthless - the rouble had fallen to $\frac{1}{20\,000}$ of its value
- A decree issued on 28 June 1918 began the process of systematically nationalizing Russian industry
- Those enterprises with a capital of 1 million roubles or more were nationalized without recompense

- In November 1920, another decree nationalized small-scale enterprises
- The consequence of these programs was the opposite to what was planned - production, productivity and employment all fell
- The decline in agriculture was less dramatic
- The Bolsheviks treated the Russian peasants as class enemies and waged war against them
- Food was extracted from the peasants in a variety of ways
- In 1919, however, in the face of fierce opposition the government allowed the limited sale of agricultural produce on the open market
- The peasants, in response to the lack of incentive, reduced the amount of food that was grown
- Between 1913 and 1920 the area under cultivation fell by 12.5%
- Yields per acre fell by 1920 to 70% of its pre-war level
- By 1920, grain output was 60% of its pre-war level from 78.2 million tons to 48.2 million tons
- This, naturally led to food shortages
- Attempts to control the production and distribution of manufactured goods and food had led to a collapse in production and massive shortages
- This led in turn, to a booming private, but illegal, market

Crisis

- The winter of 1920-21 saw the food and fuel situation worsen
- Factories closed, transport collapsed and peasants hoarded food rather than hand it to the authorities
- On January 22 a government order reduced the bread ration in a number of cities by one-third for ten days
- Protests broke out in Moscow with denunciations of the government's economic policies
- Calls were made for a Constituent Assembly
- On February 22-23 workers in Moscow went on strike, demanding they be allowed to obtain food outside of the rationing system
- In Petrograd, where food rations for the industrial workers had been reduced to 1000 calories per day, more strikes occurred
- By the end of February a general strike was looming in Petrograd
- In response, the Cheka arrested some 300 leading SR and Menshevik activists
- Lenin's reaction was to use military force and a state of emergency was proclaimed and all street gatherings were prohibited
- This brought back memories of the Tsar's reaction in February 1917 in ordering General Khabalov to restore law and order
- The Petrograd Bolshevik leader, Lashevich, described the workers as "*leeches attempting extortion*"
- The workers were locked out - which deprived them of food rations
- News that the workers had been fired upon soon reached the naval base at Kronstadt where 10 000 sailors were based
- Rebellious sailors passed resolutions demanding amongst other things, re-election of the soviets by secret ballot, freedom of speech and the press, freedom of assembly and trade unions

The Kronstadt Revolt

- On 2 March, the sailors formed a Provisional Revolutionary Committee to organize the defence of the island
- The Bolsheviks reacted promptly to stop the mutiny spreading
- The Kronstadt sailors soon discovered they were on their own - there was no support from the nation
- On 2 March, Trotsky and Lenin declared the revolt had been caused by a "White Guard" plot supported by the Socialist Revolutionaries and French counterintelligence
- The Bolsheviks hinted at concessions to the workers
- Trotsky arrived in Petrograd on 5 March and immediately ordered the mutineers to surrender
- He then ordered that the mutineers' wives and children in Petrograd be taken hostage
- On 7 March, Trotsky ordered the attack (Cheka machine-gun detachments placed behind the attacking troops were ordered to shoot those who retreated)
- The attackers were cut down and many refused to continue the attack
- About 1 000 of the attackers went over to the rebels
- To stop this, Trotsky ordered the execution of every fifth soldier who disobeyed orders
- On the night of 16-17 March, the final assault of 50 000 Red troops occurred - there were about 12 - 14 000 defenders
- The fighting was murderous, much of it hand to hand, and by the morning of 18 March, Kronstadt was in the hands of the Bolsheviks

The New Economic Policy

- The Kronstadt Revolt made it clear to Lenin that something had to be done about the food problems that faced most Russians
- He announced at the 10th Party Congress on 15 March that arbitrary food requisitioning would be abandoned
- War Communism was finished
- Peasants would be required to hand over to the government a "tax" in the form of a fixed amount of grain and other agricultural products
- This amounted to about one-third of what had previously been requisitioned
- This one act immediately deflated the rebellion against the Bolsheviks
- Reforms were also made to industry
- Small private industry was permitted; large enterprises could be rented; foreigners were allowed to operate in a limited way in Russia again
- Small businesses could now make a profit and employ up to 20 workers
- "Bagmen" and "Nepmen" flourished - these were small traders and "wheelers and dealers"
- The Bolsheviks maintained control of large-scale industry and banking - what Lenin called the "commanding heights"
- NEP was seen as a necessary and temporary expedient in order to get the economy working again and deflate the opposition of the peasants
- The Bolsheviks gained a breathing space
- Despite the changes introduced by NEP and the apparent calming effect it had, the peasants were as deeply suspicious of the Bolsheviks as the Bolsheviks were of the peasants

8

Betraying the revolution

What revolution?

- The Tsar was removed and his incompetent, insensitive regime collapsed
- The result was chaos and those who ended up in "control", of maintaining some form of government, had an impossible task
- The situation in the first 6 months of 1917 was made worse by the lack of a unified purpose amongst those in power
- Political groups, factions and parties rarely cooperated and invariably actively worked against each other
- The Provisional Government was doomed to failure with the emergence of the Petrograd Soviet as an alternative authority and political force
- Military command, discipline and unity was severely undermined by the events
- Authority over the armed forces was a critical issue in the days and weeks after the regime collapsed
- The key to the transition to a more stable and effective political government was the military
- The Provisional Government lost any hope it had of retaining the loyalty of the military as a result of Order No. 1
- The agenda was now in the hands of squabbling politicians, radicalised committees and an alternative authority - the Petrograd Soviet
- What little stability existed was further undermined by the activities of the dominant personalities who emerged in the middle of 1917
- Lenin, Kerensky and Kornilov all added to the chaos
- It was at this point that whatever hopes the "revolution" may have held for many Russians in Petrograd and Moscow, were dashed
- The bulk of Russia's people, the peasants, had achieved something in the aftermath of the Tsar's abdication - they had gained land
- The revolution had achieved much as far as they were concerned
- The hopes of many hung on the Constituent Assembly which was expected to further the democratic process
- The revolution was compromised from the start
- This made its betrayal all the easier - Lenin and his Bolshevik supporters had no intention of allowing it to continue

Ruling Russia

- Throughout the civil war the Politburo consisted of only 5 men:

Lenin :	Leader of Government and Party
Trotsky :	Conduct of Civil War
Kamenev :	Lenin's deputy
Bukharin :	Press and propaganda
Stalin :	Day-to-day management of the Party

- It had been the real government of the country
- The Orgburo (Organization Bureau) – was responsible for the Party's personnel
- From the beginning of 1919, Stalin was the only permanent liaison between the Politburo and the Orgburo
- On 3 April 1922, he was appointed to the post of General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party
- By this time, Zinoviev and Tomskey had been elected to the Politburo increasing it to 7

Lenin's decline

- As long as Lenin lived he was accepted as the undisputed leader of the Bolsheviks
- His health had deteriorated for some years - long-working hours and the damage done by the assassination attempt had taken its toll
- In 1921 he complained of exhaustion and headaches and had lapses of memory along with speech difficulties
- On 25 May 1922, Lenin suffered his first major stroke - his right side was paralysed and he lost for a short while the ability to speak
- In despair he asked for poison - Stalin refused and Krupskaya, Lenin's wife, lost her nerve and also refused
- During the summer of 1922, his health improved whilst he convalesced in his country house at Gorki
- He turned his attention to the issue of succession and favoured some form of collective leadership
- It was obvious that the choice must be between Trotsky and Stalin - each had virtues as well as faults

Trotsky

- Trotsky's contribution to the Civil War was legendary as was his brilliance as an orator
- He was arrogant and proud and was disliked within the party
- He was hardworking and talented but would not work 'collectively'
- Many in the Party were deeply suspicious of his schemes and resentful of his dictatorial manner
- At the Ninth Party Congress in March 1920, there was vehement opposition to Trotsky's proposals to establish "labour armies" to deal with the labour shortages
- By the Tenth Party Congress in March 1921, these labour issues became the basis of open hostility between the Bolshevik leadership

Stalin

- Stalin was hard working and prepared to take on any job, no matter how ordinary
- He was the Commissar for Nationalities, a member of the Revolutionary Military Council, a member of the Politburo and the Orgburo, and Chairman of the Secretariat
- He was seen as industrious and dull, a 'grey blur'
- His comrades, including Lenin, underestimated his abilities and his ambitions
- In April 1922, Lenin supported Stalin's appointment to the post of General Secretary
- During 1922, more than 10 000 provincial officials had been appointed, most on Stalin's recommendation
- As Chairman of the Secretariat and the only member of the Politburo to be on the Orgburo, Stalin could manipulate appointments with ease

TERMS TO DEFINE

Define the following terms. Where applicable, find out what kinds of people followed the ideas, or what influence certain events had, why it was important, how it was structured etc.

There's no need to reference this stuff – it's all for you 😊

Emancipation of the serfs:

Capitalism:

Communism:

Bolshevik:

Menshevik:

Dumas:

Provincial Government:

Kornilov Revolt:

Land Decree:

Cheka:

Okhrana:

Zemstvos:

Proletariat:

Bloody Sunday:

PEOPLE TO KNOW

For each of the following people, find out who they were, what they did, who they influenced, how they lived, how and why they died, what they believed in etc.

Tsar Alexander II:

Tsar Alexander III:

Tsar Nicholas II:

Tsarina Alexandra:

Rasputin:

Peter Stolypin:

Sergei Witte:

Vladimir Lenin:

Prince Lvov:

Alexander Kerensky:

Irakli Tsereteli:

Kornilov:

Trotsky:

Stolypin:

Karl Marx:

REVOLUTIONS

The February Revolution of 1917

DATE February / March 1917	EVENT	SIGNIFICANCE What means of tsarist authority are lost? What groups are on the streets? What 'ideas' are evident? What do various groups / organisations do to take power? What revolutionary symbols are there?
Feb 19th	Petrograd authorities announce that bread rationing would start on March 1	
Feb 23	Weather improves, International Women's Day March takes place.	
Feb 23	Women workers from Vyborg district on strike	
Feb 23 pm	100,000 workers on strike protesting food shortages Clashes with police Cossacks do not disperse them (inexperienced and not provided with whips)	
Feb 24	More demonstrations. Some workers armed. Bakeries looted. By mid morning 160,000 workers on the streets. Police and Cossacks unable to disperse them. Banners 'Down with War', 'Down with autocracy'	
Feb 25 th Saturday.	200,000 – 300,000 workers on streets All major factories closed. Red banners appear 'Down with the Tsar'. Demonstrators clash with	

	<p>police but call on ‘their’ soldiers to join them.</p> <p>Cossacks fail (deliberately) to disperse crowd near Kazan Cathedral.</p> <p>Soldiers are refusing to obey orders to disperse crowd.</p> <p>Seen officially as a ‘food riot’</p>	
Feb 25 th pm	<p>Tsar orders General Khabalov, Chief of Petrograd Military District ‘to put down the disorders by tomorrow.’</p> <p>Mobs sack and burn police stations in Vyborg district</p>	
Feb 26 th Sunday	<p>‘Center of Petrograd an armed military camp.’</p> <p>At midday huge crowds again gather and march.</p> <p>Demonstrators attacked by soldiers and 50 killed.</p> <p>‘This shedding of blood was a critical turning point’ [Figes, 313]</p> <p>4th Company of the Pavlovsky Regiment attempts to mutiny but is arrested.</p> <p>Duma ordered to adjourn</p>	<p>Trotsky ‘the grey line wavers’</p> <p>Pipes ‘It was first and foremost a mutiny of peasant soldiers’</p>
Feb 27 th am	<p>Volynsky Regiment shoots commander and mutinies.</p> <p>Other regiments join in (often led by junior officers). They join with workers and capture the Arsenal. They guard street corners and bridges.</p>	
Feb 27 th pm	<p>Pavlovski regiment mutinies</p> <p>Workers and soldiers battle the police. Police stations attacked, <i>prisoners in St</i></p>	

	<p><i>Peter and St Paul Fortress released. (Pipes)</i></p> <p>Red flag goes up over Winter palace</p> <p>Okhrana headquarters attacked and files burned</p> <p>Looting of shops, restaurants, homes</p>	
Feb 27 th pm	<p>The Petrograd Soviet reforms in Tauride Palace – 50 delegates and 200 observers.</p> <p>Executive Committee of 6 Mensheviks, 2 Bolsheviks, 2 SRs and 5 ‘intellectuals’ formed.</p> <p>Kerensky Vice Chairman.</p> <p>Petrograd Soviet of</p>	
Feb 27 th pm	<p>Tsar orders Duma to dissolve.</p> <p>Receives a telegram regarding disorders ‘That fat Rodzianko has sent me nonsense which I wont even bothe rto answer.’ (Rodzainko was President of Duma).</p> <p>Tsar sets out by train for Tsarkoe Selo.</p>	
Feb 28th	<p><i>Prisoners released from St. Peter and St. Paul Fortress (Figes)</i></p> <p>Criminals begin to rob, mug and rape civilians. About (Overall, 1500 people are killed and 6000 injured in the ‘Glorious Revolution’.)</p> <p>Symbols of state power destroyed.</p>	
Feb 28 th pm	<p>Petrograd Soviet of Workers and Soldiers Deputies meets. 3000 delegates – 2/3 soldiers</p>	

Feb 28 th pm	Duma, also in Tauride Palace debates its role and forms the Temporary Committee of the Duma.	
Feb 28 th pm	Soviet Order Number 1 – ‘soldiers would only recognize the authority of the Soviet’.	
March 1	Soviet and Duma form a system of ‘dual power.’	
March 1	Tsar’s train stopped by revolutionaries 125 miles from capital. Temporary Committee of the Duma resolves that the tsar must abdicate. Commander in Chief of Army urges Nicholas to accept this decision.	
March 2	Provisional Government set up. Prince Lvov Prime Minister. Kerensky Minister for Justice. te.	
March 2 nd	Nicholas II abdicates in favor of his brother Grand Duke Mikhail	
March 3	Crowds protest against Mikhail and he declines the Crown. The Abdication document is signed at 6pm.	